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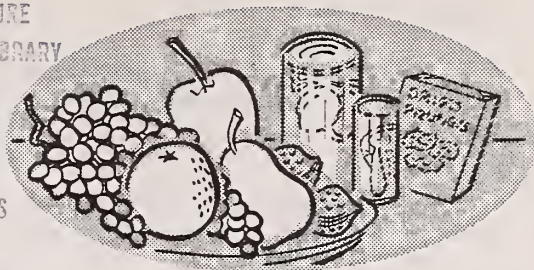
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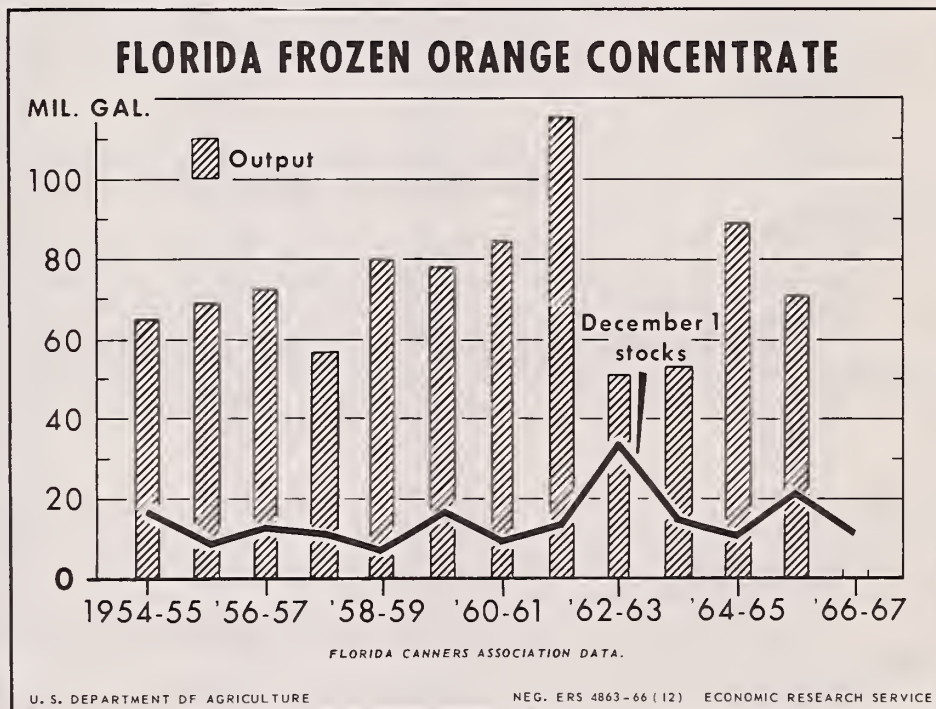
FRUIT SITUATION

FRUIT SERIAL RECORDS

TFS-162

For P.M. Release February 1, 1967

The 1965/66 Florida frozen orange concentrate pack of 70.8 million gallons was about a fifth smaller than the 1964/65 output, due to a higher concentration in the finished product, a tightening of processing standards, and lower yielding fruit. Although Florida packers' stocks at the start of the current season were approximately 12 million gallons--down 47 percent from a year ago--a large supply of frozen concentrate from the record-large new orange crop is indicated for 1967.



IN THIS ISSUE

Fruit Prospects, First Half of 1967

Geographic Importance of Fruit, 1965

Published Four Times a Year

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1960-64,
annual 1964, 1965 and indicated 1966

Crop and State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and				
Navel varieties: 2/				
California	12,032	15,600	19,050	16,000
Florida, all	45,520	46,400	51,500	76,400
Temple	3,560	3,800	4,500	4,400
Other	41,960	42,600	47,000	72,000
Texas	879	570	880	1,400
Arizona	692	670	1,140	850
Louisiana	114	8	3/	3/
Total	59,237	63,248	72,570	94,650
Valencia:				
California	15,600	16,000	17,800	18,000
Florida	38,300	39,800	48,900	66,000
Texas	513	310	420	1,000
Arizona	1,092	1,750	1,460	1,650
Total	55,505	57,860	68,580	86,650
All oranges:				
California	27,632	31,600	36,850	34,000
Florida	83,820	86,200	100,400	142,400
Texas	1,392	880	1,300	2,400
Arizona	1,784	2,420	2,600	2,500
Louisiana	114	8	3/	3/
Total all oranges	114,742	121,108	141,150	181,300
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	30,960	31,900	34,900	39,500
Seedless	20,880	21,700	23,700	26,000
Pink	8,020	8,700	9,300	10,500
White	12,860	13,000	14,400	15,500
Other	10,080	10,200	11,200	13,500
Texas	2,414	2,000	3,800	5,400
Arizona	2,578	2,900	3,050	1,800
California, all	3,302	4,230	4,950	4,800
Desert Valleys	1,802	2,530	2,750	2,800
Other areas	1,500	1,700	2,200	2,000
Total grapefruit	39,254	41,030	46,700	51,500
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,100	14,300	15,000
Arizona	1,084	1,110	1,970	2,600
Total lemons	15,464	14,210	16,270	17,600
Limes:				
Florida	412	560	415	420
Tangelos:				
Florida	830	1,000	1,200	1,800
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,680	3,900	3,600	4,600

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested--or harvested but not utilized--on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb.; and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. 2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Negligible.

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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 24, 1967

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SUMMARY

Citrus: Current prospects for a sharp increase in U.S. citrus production this year remain largely unchanged from forecasts made earlier in the season. Based on January 1 estimates, the 1966/67 U.S. citrus crop is expected to be record-large--about a fourth larger than the 1965/66 crop. With more of all types of citrus in prospect this season, substantially increased supplies and lower prices for both fresh and processed citrus items are indicated for the first half of 1967.

Generally favorable growing conditions for 1966/67 citrus crops, especially in Florida--the principal citrus State--have contributed to the prospective heavy production this year. Current crops are expected to exceed last season's production levels as follows: oranges--28 percent; grapefruit--10 percent; lemons--8 percent; Florida tangerines--28 percent; and Florida tangelos--50 percent.

The increased prospects for orange and grapefruit production result from substantially larger crops expected in Florida and Texas. Prospective production of these fruits in California and Arizona is down somewhat from 1965/66. Indicated lemon production in California and Arizona is above both last year and average.

Because of late maturity of fruit in Florida, early season harvest of oranges was only moderately larger than a year earlier. Although processor usage by early January was substantially above a year ago, the quantity utilized for fresh market was not greatly different. For the rest of the season,

harvesting and utilization of oranges for fresh and especially processing outlets are expected to increase sharply above the levels of last season. Grower prices for oranges, which have already declined substantially, are expected to continue below year-earlier levels during the first half of 1967.

Early-season usage of Florida grapefruit for both fresh market and processing was down somewhat from a year earlier and the crop remaining for harvest this winter and spring is up considerably. Larger grapefruit supplies point to prices this winter and spring continuing below last year's levels.

Noncitrus Fruit: Total noncitrus fruit production in 1966 was 7 percent below 1965, but was 5 percent above average. Only pears, sweet cherries, nectarines, figs, and cranberries were produced in larger quantities than a year earlier. Apple production was down from last year in the Eastern and Central States but was up sharply in the West--particularly in Washington and California. The 1966 peach crops of most leading peach States, except Clingstones in California, were less than a year ago. Output of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States was cut sharply by freeze damage last spring.

Cold storage stocks of fresh apples on January 1, 1967 were only slightly smaller than a year earlier. Substantial increases in the Pacific Coast States almost offset decreases in nearly all other apple States. In mid-January, shipping point prices in Eastern and Central States averaged higher, but in Washington were lower than a year earlier.

Year-end stocks of grapes were 4 percent larger than a year ago. Shipping point prices for fresh grapes from California--where the bulk of remaining supplies are located--were substantially above year-earlier levels.

Cold storage holdings of pears were up almost two-fifths. In recent weeks, Washington shipping point prices for D'Anjou--the leading winter pear variety--continued well below year-earlier levels.

The Florida winter strawberry crop, now being harvested, is expected to be considerably smaller than the 1966 crop, but slightly above average. Prospective spring strawberry acreage is down a little.

The 1966/67 pack of canned deciduous fruits, not yet completed, probably will be moderately larger than the 1965/66 pack. Sharp increases in the output of pears and peaches will likely more than compensate for decreases in most other items. Year-end stocks of canned fruits also may be somewhat above a year ago. In contrast, output of dried and frozen fruits is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1965/66--primarily because of substantial reductions in dried prunes and frozen cherries. Year-end stocks of frozen fruits and berries were up 4 percent. Stocks of raisins were considerably larger, mainly due to a large carryover from the previous season. Stocks of dried prunes were down from a year ago.

ORANGES

Record Large U.S. Orange Crop Forecast

The 1966/67 U.S. orange crop was forecast, as of January 1, at 181.3 million boxes--28 percent above the previous record in 1965/66 and 58 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 1). Florida accounts for most of the increase--the result of increasing numbers of bearing trees, coupled with nearly ideal growing conditions. Production in Texas is also expected to be up sharply from last season, although smaller crops are in prospect for California and Arizona.

The 1966/67 Florida orange crop is expected to total 142.4 million boxes--42 percent above last season and 70 percent above average. The new crop consists of 76.4 million boxes of early and midseason varieties--48 percent above 1965/66; and 66.0 million boxes of Valencias--up 35 percent.

The 1966/67 crop of California oranges was estimated, as of January 1, at 34.0 million boxes--8 percent below 1965/66 but 23 percent above the 5-year average. It comprises 16.0 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties--down 16 percent from 1965/66--and 18.0 million boxes of Valencias--up 1 percent.

Florida and California account for 97 percent of the entire 1966/67 U.S. orange crop. Arizona's 1966/67 production of all varieties is estimated at 2.5 million boxes--4 percent below 1965/66. Texas' crop, estimated at 2.4 million boxes, is up 85 percent from last year. For all States combined, 1966/67 production of early, midseason and Navel varieties is 94.7 million boxes--up 30 percent. Production of Valencias totals 86.6 million boxes--up 26 percent.

Prices Lower Than Last Year; Florida Season Late

Early season movement of Florida oranges to fresh markets and processors lagged behind a year ago, primarily because of late maturity of fruit, but by mid-January, fresh market usage about equaled and processing utilization was substantially above year-earlier levels. Since the start of the season last fall, prices at both shipping points and on the terminal auctions declined, as usual, with increasing shipments. Prices of oranges for fresh market have averaged below year-earlier levels. Prices of Florida oranges for frozen concentrate also averaged well below a year ago. Despite anticipated strong demand for oranges in both fresh and processed forms, if the sharp increase in the prospective crop materializes, prices are likely to continue at levels considerably under those of last winter and spring.

As a result of the larger U.S. orange crop, early-season f.o.b. shipping point prices for California-Arizona Navel oranges have also averaged below the levels of a year earlier. Spring prices for California oranges will probably not match the levels of a year ago.

Early-Season Use: Processing Up 16%,
 Fresh Down 1%

As a result of the heavier crop, commercial utilization of Florida oranges to January 7 was about 22.1 million boxes--10 percent larger than in 1965/66. An estimated 15.4 million boxes--70 percent--were processed, and the rest were used fresh, including exports. Processing use was up 16 percent, but fresh use was down 1 percent from a year earlier.

As of January 7, about 120.0 million boxes--84 percent--of the Florida crop remained to be harvested. This quantity--51 percent larger than the supplies remaining a year ago--substantially exceeds the 100.4 million boxes produced in Florida during the entire 1965/66 season. The major portion is expected to be processed, especially into frozen concentrate.

Early-season use of California-Arizona oranges has been a little larger than in 1965/66. Most of the early season harvest in these States was used fresh, as usual.

About 69 percent of the 1965/66 U.S. orange crop was processed. In Florida, processing usage accounted for 82 percent of the State's production, and is expected to increase this year.

Foreign Trade in Oranges

Fresh orange exports (including tangerines) during November 1965-October 1966 were about 6.9 million boxes--21 percent above 1964/65. Canada and Western Europe were the principal markets for U.S. oranges.

U.S. imports of fresh oranges, mostly from Mexico, totaled approximately 0.7 million boxes--35 percent below a year earlier.

Tangerine Crop 28% Larger Than Last Year

The 1966/67 Florida tangerine crop is expected to total 4.6 million boxes--28 percent above the near-average 1965/66 crop. Harvest was well advanced by mid-January. Tangerine sizes are generally smaller than last season. Fresh market usage, the principal outlet for tangerines, so far this season is moderately larger than a year earlier, while use for processing is up substantially. Florida shipping point and terminal auction prices during December, when tangerines are marketed in volume for the holiday trade, averaged below year-earlier levels.

Tangelo Production 50% Above 1965/66, Twice Average

The 1966/67 Florida tangelo crop is expected to total 1.8 million boxes--50 percent above 1965/66, and over 2 times larger than average. As with tangerines, most tangelos are used fresh. Florida shipping point and terminal auction prices this season have averaged considerably below year-earlier levels.

GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Production Expected in 1966/67

U.S. grapefruit production in 1966/67 is expected to total 51.5 million boxes--10 percent above 1965/66 and 31 percent above the 1960-64 average.

The Florida crop is estimated at 39.5 million boxes--13 percent above last season and 28 percent above average. Increases are indicated for both the seedless and seeded varieties. As with other Florida citrus crops, dry weather during the past 3 months had inhibited fruit growth somewhat. High fruit population per tree also contributed to fruit sizes averaging smaller than last year.

The Texas grapefruit crop of 5.4 million boxes is expected to be 42 percent above 1965/66. But expected production in California (4.8 million boxes) and Arizona (1.8 million boxes) is down 3 percent and 41 percent, respectively, from last season.

Florida Grapefruit Prices Lower

Due to lagging maturity, movement of fruit to both fresh markets and processors by mid-January had not reached the volumes of a year earlier. Since late October, both shipping point and terminal auction prices for Florida grapefruit have averaged below corresponding prices in 1965/66. In mid-January, Florida shipping point prices for the principal market types--pink seedless, white seedless, and seeded grapefruit--averaged well below comparable prices in early 1966. In view of the remaining heavier supplies, prices this winter are expected to continue generally below year-earlier levels.

Early-Season Utilization Down

Total utilization of grapefruit for both fresh and processor usage through mid-January of the 1966/67 season has been moderately smaller than a year earlier. As of January 7 about 36.5 million boxes--19 percent more than a year ago--remained to be harvested. In Florida and Texas, remaining supplies were considerably larger than a year earlier but the quantity of California-Arizona grapefruit remaining for harvest was down substantially.

About 2.6 million boxes of fresh grapefruit were exported last season (September 1965-August 1966). Exports represented about 5.6 percent of the 1965/66 U. S. crop and were 11 percent higher than in 1964/65. So far this season (September-November 1966), exports were about 730,000 boxes--17 percent above a year earlier. Most U. S. grapefruit export shipments went to Canada.

LEMONS

Above Average Crop Expected

California-Arizona lemon production in 1966/67 was forecast as of January 1, at 17.6 million boxes--8 percent above 1965/66 and 14 percent above the 1960-64 average. California's crop is expected to total 15.0 million boxes--up 5 percent; and in Arizona the crop is estimated at 2.6 million boxes--up 32 percent.

In Arizona, harvest of lemons started in late August and most of the new crop was picked by mid-January. In California, lemon harvest began in mid-October, 3 weeks earlier than last season. Most of California's crop remains to be picked. Fresh market shipments from this State will continue until next fall.

Processing Use Up Sharply

Early-season fresh use of lemons has been about the same as a year ago. But use for processing has been up sharply. Remaining supplies are moderately larger than a year earlier. About 40 percent of the 1965/66 U. S. lemon crop was processed, compared with 37 percent of the 1964/65 crop.

Prices Average Higher; Imports Up

Although packinghouse door prices for lemons during the second half of 1966 averaged considerably above those of a year earlier, they have shown a downward trend since July. In December 1966 they averaged only slightly above a year earlier. California shipping point prices in mid-January continued to average somewhat above a year earlier. The season average price per box received by growers for the 1965/66 crop was \$3.30 (basis packinghouse door)--about the same as in 1964/65.

U. S. exports of fresh lemons (including some limes) during November 1965-October 1966 totaled about 3.3 million boxes--14 percent above the quantity exported in the preceding season. Japan was the leading market, followed by France and Canada.

APPLES

Year-end Stocks About Same As a Year Earlier

USDA's Cold Storage Report placed cold storage stocks of fresh apples on January 1, 1967, at approximately 38.6 million bushels--only 1 percent below a year earlier but 8 percent above the 1961-65 average (table 22). Stocks were considerably smaller this year than last in most apple producing States except those on the Pacific Coast. In Washington, the leading apple State, where the crop was 32 percent larger than in 1965, cold storage holdings of approximately 18.4 million bushels were up 40 percent.

About 33 percent of the current year-end stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, compared with 32 percent a year earlier. Apples held in this type of storage maintain their condition longer than apples in regular storage, thereby permitting more orderly sales over an extended marketing season.

Season Average Price Higher Than Last Year Indicated

Grower prices for fresh apples (national average basis) from June, the start of the 1966/67 season, through October averaged well above year-earlier levels. However, prices during November and December averaged materially below the relatively high levels of a year ago.

In mid-January, shipping point prices for preferred varieties, grades and sizes in Washington continued well below a year earlier, but prices in the Eastern and Central States averaged higher. The U. S. season average price to growers for the 1966 apple crop (for all uses) has been tentatively estimated to be about 12 percent above the 1965 price of \$2.04 per bushel.

For the remainder of the 1966/67 marketing season, price prospects for fresh apples, especially in the Pacific Coast States where production was up sharply, appear somewhat less favorable than a year ago. The much larger U. S. citrus crop, attractively priced for consumers, and increased apple production in Western Europe, an important market for U. S. apple exports, may serve to dampen domestic and foreign demand for fresh apples.

Although the period of heavy movement of apples to processors is over, usage by canners will continue into late winter or early spring. Based on available data, prices paid by processors have averaged moderately above last season in the East where 1966 production was down sharply, but somewhat lower in California, the leading Western processing State, where apple production was much heavier than last season.

1966 U. S. Crop 5% Below 1965; Western States' Production Up Sharply

The 1966 commercial apple crop is estimated at 130 million bushels--5 percent below 1965 but 4 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 16). Production in the Eastern and Central States was down considerably from 1965 due to late spring freezes and summer drought, especially in the East. In contrast, 1966 production in the Western States was sharply above both 1965 and average, particularly in California and Washington.

By regions, production in 1966 and changes from 1965 were as follows: Eastern States, 52 million bushels--down 22 percent; Central States, 26 million bushels--down 11 percent; and Western States, 52 million bushels--up 29 percent. Production was considerably below average in the East, slightly below average in the Central region, but sharply above average in the West.

Washington was, by far, the leading apple producing State with a 1966 crop of 33 million bushels. Production in this State alone accounted for one-fourth of the total U. S. apple crop. Next in importance was New York with a crop of 23 million bushels, followed by Michigan with 16 million bushels. The 1966 crops of each of these 2 States matched their year-earlier production levels. California, with a 1966 crop of 12.5 million bushels ranked fourth in apple production, displacing Pennsylvania which held this position in 1965.

By varietal groups, composition of the 1966 apple crop was as follows: winter varieties, 112.5 million bushels--87 percent of the total and the same proportion as last year; fall apples, 12.1 million bushels--9 percent; and summer varieties, 5.1 million bushels--4 percent (table 17). Production of summer varieties was 56 percent above 1965, but that of fall varieties was down 14 percent, and winter apple production, which comprise most of the stocks for sale after January 1, was down 5 percent.

By individual varieties, Red Delicious (35.2 million bushels) continued as the leader followed by McIntosh (16.8 million bushels) and Golden Delicious (12.9 million bushels). Of these leading winter varieties, 1966 production of Red and Golden Delicious apples was moderately above 1965 but that of McIntosh was moderately lower. The top variety of fall apples was Jonathan (9.2 million bushels), production of which was down considerably from 1965. The 1966 crop of Gravenstein apples (3.2 million bushels), the leading summer variety produced mainly in California, used mostly for processing, was sharply above 1965 output.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Apples

U. S. exports of fresh apples during July-November 1966 were approximately 1.2 million bushels (48 pounds)--23 percent smaller than a year earlier. Most of the decrease was in shipments to Western Europe where France and Italy--important apple producers--had record-large crops in 1966. Total exports during the 1965/66 season (July through June) were about 5.8 million bushels--4.3 percent of the 1965 crop.

During July-November 1966, U. S. imports of fresh apples totaled about 268,000 bushels--24 percent above a year earlier. Total imports in 1965/66, mostly from Canada, were approximately 457,000 bushels.

PEARS

1966 Pear Production 17% Above Average

Total production of pears in 1966 was about 30.7 million bushels--almost 50 percent larger than the small 1965 crop and 17 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 20). About 27.6 million bushels--90 percent of the U. S. crop--were grown in the 3 Pacific Coast States. Total production in these States in 1966 was 52 percent above 1965, with California and Washington registering the largest gains over last year's below average crop.

Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States in 1966 totaled 21.3 million bushels (517,000 tons)--78 percent larger than the short 1965 crop--although fruit size was generally small. Production of other varieties--about 6.3 million bushels (157,500 tons)--was up 1 percent. Pear production in most other States was also up in 1966.

Year-end Stocks 39% Larger Than Last Year's

Stocks of fresh pears in cold storage on January 1, 1967 were about 2.3 million boxes and lugs--39 percent above a year earlier and 22 percent above the 1961-65 average (table 22). Most of the year-end stocks, as usual, were fall and winter varieties in the 3 Pacific Coast States. D'Anjou was by far the leading variety held in storage, followed by Bosc. Only very small quantities of Bartletts were still in storage--most of this variety having been shipped to fresh markets or canned during the summer and fall, as usual. Imports from Southern Hemisphere countries augment U. S.-grown pears in late winter and spring when winter pear stocks become seasonally small.

Early-Season Exports of Fresh Pears Down 5% From 1965

U. S. exports of fresh pears during July-November 1966 were about 882,000 bushels--5 percent smaller than in the same months of 1965. The decrease was due entirely to a reduction in shipments to Western Europe where 1966 production was up. Exports to Canada and other countries, especially in Latin America, were considerably larger than a year earlier. Total U. S. pear exports last season (July 1965-June 1966) were about 1.4 million bushels--6.7 percent of the 1965 crop.

Pear Prices Expected to Continue Below Year-Earlier Levels

The 1966/67 pear marketing season so far has been characterized by larger supplies and lower grower and terminal auction prices than a year earlier. Prices received by growers for fresh market pears, on a national average basis have increased substantially since the low point of last October but continue well below the levels of a year ago. In recent weeks, auction and Washington shipping point prices for D'Anjou, the most important winter pear, averaged considerably below year-earlier levels. Auction prices for the Bosc were also down markedly from a year ago. Due to increased pear supplies, prices below year-earlier levels are expected to persist for the remainder of the marketing season.

USDA Purchases Fresh Pears

The purchase of 427,138 boxes and cartons (462 cars) of pears of D'Anjou variety grown in Washington and Oregon was announced December 5, 1966 by USDA as a surplus removal activity. These pears, for use in school lunch programs, are to be delivered by February 13, 1967. The purchases were made with Section 32 (Public Law 320) funds.

GRAPES

1966 Grape Crop 14% Below 1965; But 12% Above Average

The 1966 U. S. grape crop totaled 3.7 million tons--14 percent below the record-large 1965 crop but 12 percent above average. California and Arizona, producers of European type grapes, accounted for 3.4 million tons--91 percent of the U. S. crop--about the same proportion as in 1965.

California's 1966 output of each varietal group (raisin, wine, and table) was considerably below 1965. Approximately 1.6 million tons of California grapes were crushed for wine--23 percent less than in 1965. Output

of raisins was about 278,000 tons (dried basis)--2 percent above 1965 and 25 percent above average. The sugar content was good, and dry-away ratios favorable in 1966. Most than half of all raisin varieties produced were made into raisins.

U. S. exports of fresh grapes during June-November 1966 were about 97 million tons--6 percent below a year earlier.

Year-end Stocks Moderately Above Last Year's

Stocks of fresh grapes in cold storage on January 1, 1967, amounted to approximately 12¹/₄ million pounds--4 percent larger than a year earlier and 62 percent above the 1961-65 average. As usual, most of the year-end grape stocks were the Emperor variety in California. In California, shipping point prices for fresh Emperor grapes in early January averaged substantially above a year ago. Favorable growing conditions prevailed for California grapes this season and harvesting progressed without serious losses or damage from rain. However, coloring of Emperor grapes was slower than usual due to warm, dry weather this fall. During winter and early spring, fresh market supplies of grapes are supplemented by imports from the Southern Hemisphere, especially Chile. New crops of California and Arizona grapes become available in May or early June.

STRAWBERRIES

Florida Winter Crop Smaller Than in 1966

The 1967 Florida winter crop of strawberries was estimated, as of January 1, at 18.2 million pounds--13 percent below 1966 but 1 percent above the 1961-65 average (table 23). The reduction is due to a decrease in 1967 acreage for harvest. Condition of strawberry plants is excellent and light harvesting was underway by mid-December with peak volume expected in February and March. Practically all U. S. grown strawberries during early winter come from Florida, and fresh prices during this period are usually the highest of the season. In 1966 the Florida winter crop comprised about 4.5 percent of U. S. commercial production.

Spring Acreage Down 2%

Prospective 1967 spring acreage of strawberries is approximately 75,000 acres--2 percent below the acreage harvested in 1966 and 12 percent below average. The first forecasts of spring production will be published in Crop Reports as follows: early spring, March report; mid-spring and late spring, May report. Harvest usually begins in the early spring States (Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas) in March and is most active during April.

In the mid-spring and late spring States, harvest usually starts in April, is seasonally heavy during May and June, and ends in July, except in California, where it may continue into December.

1966 Crop % Below Average

Commercial strawberry production in 1966 was approximately 469 million pounds--1 percent above 1965 but 9 percent below the 1960-64 average. A substantial increase in late spring production more than offset decreases in the winter and mid-spring strawberry crops. In 1966, total U.S. harvested acreage and average yield per acre did not differ significantly from 1965. However, compared with the 1960-64 average, 1966 harvested acreage was down considerably but yield per acre showed a moderate increase.

The 1966 crops in Oregon and Washington--important late spring States--were sharply above 1965. The 1966 crop in California--the leading U.S. strawberry producer (classified as mid-spring)--was down materially from 1965, but if acreage unharvested due to economic factors is taken into account, 1966 production was slightly larger than a year earlier. The above 3 States accounted for 66 percent of the total 1966 U.S. crop, compared with 62 percent in 1965. Of other important strawberry producing States, production in Michigan (late spring) was down substantially from 1965, and in Florida (winter) the crop was down sharply.

Processing Utilization Increased in 1966

Use of the 1966 crop was as follows: fresh market, 56 percent; and processed, 44 percent. The quantity of strawberries produced for fresh use was 5 percent less than in 1965, but production for processing was up 11 percent. California experienced a substantial reduction in its processing volume in 1966, supplying 45 percent of U.S. strawberries used fresh--a slightly larger proportion than in 1965. Oregon, accounting for 45 percent of U.S. strawberries processed, assumed leadership in this category from California. About 90 percent of the total strawberries processed in 1966 were supplied by the 3 Pacific Coast States. This percentage was moderately larger than those of recent years.

U.S. Strawberry Imports Up Sharply in 1966

U.S. imports of frozen strawberries during 1966, mainly from Mexico, continue the upward trend of recent years. During the first 11 months of 1966, total U.S. imports of frozen strawberries were about 83.1 million pounds--62 percent above imports in the same months of 1965 and 54 percent more than the 53.9 million pounds imported during all of 1965.

U.S. imports of fresh strawberries, also mainly from Mexico, during January-November 1966 were approximately 10.1 million pounds--94 percent above

a year earlier. Total imports of fresh strawberries in 1965 were about 6.4 million pounds.

Average Price of 27¢/lb. Sets Record

The 1966 average value per pound of fresh strawberries at the grower level was a record 27 cents--0.7 cents above 1965. The value of strawberries for processing was 16.7 cents per pound, compared with 16.9 cents in 1965. For both types of uses combined, the 1966 average value was 22.4 cents per pound, matching the record level of 1965. Large 1966 importations of frozen strawberries, mainly from Mexico, may have been an important factor in holding the value of strawberries for processing below that of a year earlier.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1966/67 Pack of Canned Fruits Moderately Above 1965/66 Output

Current data indicate that the 1966/67 pack of commercially canned fruit in mainland United States will be approximately 97 million cases (basis cases of 24 No. 2½ cans). A pack of this size would represent about a 6 percent increase over the 1965/66 output of approximately 91 million cases.

Mainly responsible for the increased 1966/67 total output are sharp gains in production of canned pears and California Clingstone peaches. Completed 1966/67 packs of leading items (in million cases of 24-2½'s) and percentage increases from last season (in parentheses) are: peaches, 36.2, (23); fruit cocktail, 15.2, (5); and pears, 11.0, (73). The packs of most other items so far reported were smaller than in 1965/66 (table 25).

The 1966/67 packs of canned applesauce and apple slices are not yet completed. Canning of these items usually continues until late winter or spring. As of January 1, 1967, the packs of applesauce and apple slices were down 25 percent and 28 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. Packing of Hawaiian pineapples is also still in progress. To December 1, 1966, output of this item was up 8 percent to 11.8 million cases (24-2½'s).

Expect Somewhat Larger Total Year-End Supply

Total supplies of canned noncitrus fruits for the 1966/67 season are somewhat larger than in 1965/66--the increase in the new pack more than offsetting reduced canners' stocks at the start of the new canning season last June. Available data also point to recent year-end stocks of canned fruits somewhat above those on January 1, 1966.

Canned Fruit Exports Down

Early-season U.S. exports of most canned noncitrus fruits have not matched the quantities shipped to foreign markets a year earlier. Of the

leading canned fruit items exported during June-November 1966, only fruit cocktail and pears moved in larger volume than during the same period in 1965. Exports of various canned fruits during June-November 1966 (basis cases of 24-2½'s) and changes from a year earlier were: peaches, 3.3 million--down 4 percent; fruit cocktail, 1.8 million--up 26 percent; pineapple, 1.5 million--down 10 percent; pears, 0.9 million--up 44 percent; and apricots, 0.9 million--down 48 percent. As a result of the short 1966 red tart cherry crop, exports of canned cherries were down sharply from last season's unusually high volume. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations of U.S. canned fruit items.

Pineapple Juice Pack and Stocks Down

The pack of Hawaiian pineapple juice during June-November 1966 was approximately as follows: canned single-strength juice, 11.3 million cases (24-2's)--9 percent below a year earlier; and canned (including frozen) concentrated juice, 1.0 million cases (6-10's)--up 21 percent. Packers' stocks of both items on December 1 were somewhat smaller than a year earlier: single-strength juice, 8.2 million cases--down 1 percent; and concentrated juice 0.8 million cases--down 4 percent. Most of Hawaii's pineapple juice output is shipped to the U.S. mainland. Figures on the 1966/67 packs of other juices (apple, grape, prune juice and fruit nectars) are not yet available.

Expect Lower Dried Fruit Output; Stocks up, Exports Down

Total output of dried fruits in 1966/67 is expected to be about 5 percent below the 1965/66 total of approximately 500,000 tons. The decrease is due primarily to substantial reduction in prunes. Prune production at 131,929 tons was down 22 percent from 1965. Production of raisins, the leading dried fruit item was 278,000 tons--up 2 percent. Date production was 20,800 tons--down 1 percent--and that of figs was 19,800 tons--up 8 percent. The above figures are basis natural condition, dried weight, before changes incident to packaging, and before deductions for prunes used for juice. Data indicating output of other dried items are not yet available.

Total U.S. dried fruit supplies include carryover stocks and relatively small imports, mostly dates and figs. Last summer carryover stocks of raisins were about 83 percent larger than a year earlier, but prune stocks were down 9 percent. The increase in carryover of raisins more than offset smaller carryover of most other dried fruits. In view of the increased carryover stocks and production of raisins, the total supply of dried fruits for 1966/67 is expected to be slightly above 1965/66.

The volume of raisins and prunes exported last season was the highest in many years. Dried fruit exports so far this season have been considerably less. During September-November 1966, U.S. exports were: raisins about

21,200 tons--27 percent below the quantity in the same months of 1965; dried prunes, about 14,900 tons--down 45 percent. Exports of dried apricots (during July-November 1966) were 636 tons--down 22 percent.

Frozen Fruit Output Down Moderately in 1966

The 1966 U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably was about 5 percent below the 1965 pack of 653 million pounds.

The pack of frozen red tart cherries was approximately 86 million pounds--41 percent smaller than the 1965 pack, a result of the light 1966 crop. But the strawberry pack was about 230 million pounds--up 20 percent--and output of frozen peaches was about 64 million pounds--up 7 percent. Figures on other items, of which the most important are apple slices, blackberries, blueberries, and red raspberries, will not be available until spring.

Frozen Fruit Stocks Moderately Higher

Cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries on January 1, 1967, totaled 549 million pounds--4 percent above a year earlier and 9 percent above the January 1, 1961-65 average (table 27).

Quantities in storage and changes from a year earlier of the top 4 items were: strawberries, 155 million pounds--up 26 percent; apples, 74 million pounds--up 21 percent; cherries, 64 million pounds--down 45 percent; and peaches, 46 million pounds--down 12 percent. Stocks of most berries were considerably larger than on January 1, 1966.

Frozen fruit stocks will continue to decline until late spring, when freezing from 1967 fruit crops will start. The seasonal high in total stocks was 613 million pounds on November 1, 1966.

USDA Purchases Substantial Amounts of Processed Noncitrus Fruits

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has bought substantial quantities of processed fruits since the start of the 1966/67 processing season for use in school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. Most recent purchases include: (1) Thompson Seedless raisins--10,056 tons, bought January 6, 1967, of which 3,924 tons (261,600 cases, 30 pounds each) are for schools and other eligible institutions to be delivered January 30 -March 3, 1967--and 6,132 tons (255,500 cases, 48 one-pound cartons each) for needy persons to be delivered February 1-August 14, 1967; and (2) canned applesauce, 409,750 cases (6-10's), bought October 27, 1966, for delivery during the periods of November 2-December 7, 1966, and December 27, 1966-January 23, 1967. Raisins were bought with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds as a surplus removal activity

and applesauce with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act, Sec. 6.

Previous purchases of processed fruits, made during July-September 1966, and reported in the October 1966 Fruit Situation, were: canned apricots, 243,050 cases (6-10's); canned peaches, 647,250 cases (6-10's); Thompson Seedless raisins, 10,610 tons; canned Bartlett pears, 490,000 cases (6-10's); and canned purple plums, 135,400 cases (6-10's). Apricots and peaches were purchased with Sec. 6 (National School Lunch Act) funds and raisins, Bartlett pears, and purple plums with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds. Delivery of the above items has been completed.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUITS

Larger Packs in Prospect

The 1966/67 season for processed citrus fruits opened last fall with Florida packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate sharply below a year earlier, and those of canned citrus items somewhat larger. Much larger citrus crops this season point to increased packs and lower retail prices for canned and frozen citrus products this winter and spring. Early-season output of important canned citrus products was somewhat smaller than a year ago, although chilled and frozen concentrate production was up substantially. Due to later maturity of fruit, new-crop citrus fruit in Florida became available in volume somewhat later than in the fall of 1965.

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate: At the start of the new season for making Florida frozen orange concentrate (December 3, 1966), packers' stocks were down to 12.0 million gallons--47 percent below the relatively high level of a year earlier. Production to January 1 of the 1966/67 season was 6.5 million gallons--almost two-thirds larger than a year ago (table 28). With early season movement from packers to the trade running somewhat under the year-earlier rate, stocks on January 1 totaled 13.0 million gallons--29 percent less than last season. However, a sharp increase in the 1966/67 frozen orange concentrate pack will occur if current expectations of orange production and juice yields materialize.

To help move this increased production, the industry plans to spend record sums for the promotion of frozen orange concentrate. Strong consumer demand for a product of improved quality and lower prices are anticipated in 1967. Even so, the industry will be confronted with a difficult marketing task if it is to avoid burdensome carryover stocks at the end of this season.

Other Frozen Concentrate: As with orange concentrate, the bulk of the pack of other frozen concentrates--grapefruit, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine--is produced after January 1. Production of grapefruit concentrate to January 1, 1967 was substantially smaller than in 1965/66, but tangerine concentrate output was up sharply. Unlike a year earlier, no production of

blended juice concentrate was reported up to January 1. Substantially larger 1966/67 production of these relatively minor items is likely.

Florida Canned Citrus Juices: Carryover stocks at the beginning of this season (2.4 million cases, 24-2's) were up sharply, mainly because of a much larger quantity of grapefruit juice on hand. Total output of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blended juice) to January 1 of the 1966/67 season amounted to 10.8 million cases (24-2's)--7 percent below a year earlier (table 26). The pack of each item except tangerine juice was down. Production of tangerine juice, normally packed in relatively small volume, was sharply above the very small output of last season.

Total movement of canned citrus juice from canners to the trade to January 1 was moderately larger than a year earlier. The net effect of the moderate decrease in early-season output and the moderate increase in movement from canners to the trade was that packers' stocks of 7.2 million cases on January 1 were 8 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of grapefruit and tangerine juices were up sharply but were more than offset by reductions in orange and blended juices. Total stocks can be expected to increase as canning continues in growing volume this winter.

Florida Canned Citrus Sections and Salad: The 1966/67 pack of canned Florida grapefruit sections to January 1 was 2.3 million cases (24-2's)--only slightly less than last year's output. No orange sections had been packed to the same date. But the early-season output of citrus salad was about 22,500 cases--over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the volume of a year earlier. Packers' stocks of grapefruit sections on January 1 were about 1.7 million cases--3 percent below a year ago; citrus salad stocks were 22.9 million cases--down 60 percent; and stocks of orange sections were 2.2 million cases--up 4 percent.

Last season, the Florida packs were: 4.0 million cases of canned grapefruit sections, 288,000 cases of citrus salad, and 18,000 cases of orange sections. Increased packs of all items are likely in 1966/67 as a result of the much larger citrus crop in prospect.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products: Chilled citrus products are made continually throughout the year from fresh citrus fruit and move rapidly into consumption outlets upon manufacture. In addition, substantial quantities of chilled orange and grapefruit juice are prepared by reprocessing single-strength bulk juice and reconstituting bulk frozen concentrate.

Total output to January 1 of the 1966/67 season of Florida chilled single-strength orange juice was 17.1 million gallons--20 percent above a year earlier. Of this quantity, approximately 12.4 million gallons was produced from fresh fruit, 2.9 million gallons was made from single-strength juice, and 1.8 million gallons from frozen concentrate. Production of chilled orange juice from fresh fruit was up 32 percent from a year ago, that from single-strength juice was up 54 percent, but output from frozen concentrate was down 39 percent.

The early season pack of chilled single-strength grapefruit juice was about 840,600 gallons--up 19 percent from a year ago. Approximately 699,500 gallons of this output was made from fresh fruit, 132,800 gallons from bulk frozen concentrates and 8,300 gallons from bulk single-strength juice. To January 1, 1967, output of chilled grapefruit juice from fresh fruit was 17 percent larger than a year earlier, that from frozen concentrate was up 82 percent, but production from single-strength juice was down 75 percent.

Production of other chilled items this season and changes from a year earlier are: citrus salad, 1.9 million gallons--up 4 percent; grapefruit sections, 1.5 million gallons--up 6 percent; and orange sections, 184,000 gallons--down 42 percent.

The 1965/66 output of all chilled citrus items was sharply above the previous season's production. Further gains in production of chilled items are expected in 1966/67, a result of larger citrus crops and good consumer acceptance of these products.

Exports of Citrus Juices Increased in 1965/66

Total U.S. exports of principal citrus juices last season (November 1965-October 1966) were moderately above a year earlier.

Exports of leading juices in 1965/66 and changes from 1964/65 were: frozen orange concentrate, 3.1 million gallons--up 9 percent; canned (hot pack) orange concentrate, 0.8 million gallons--down 6 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 1.8 million cases (24-2's)--up 40 percent; and canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 0.9 million cases--down 26 percent. Canada was the leading destination for most items.

USDA Purchases of Processed Citrus Products to Relieve Large Supply

On November 23, 1966 USDA announced the purchase of 480,950 cases (12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case) of grapefruit sections for delivery before February 28, 1967. The canned grapefruit will be distributed to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program.

The USDA announced on December 16, 1966 an intention to buy frozen concentrated orange juice to assist the citrus industry in marketing the record-large 1966/67 orange crop and help improve returns to growers. Details relating to this offer were released on January 17, 1967. The purchase, to be made with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds as a surplus removal activity for distribution to school children and needy persons, will be made at two separate times on an offer and acceptance basis. For the first purchase, offers to sell frozen concentrated orange juice were to be submitted to the Department by 9 a.m. (EST) January 31 for acceptance not later than February 3; for the second, by 9 a.m. (EST) March 14 for acceptance not later than March 17. Delivery dates for the first purchase will be from date of contract through March 31; for the second, from contract date through April 24. The amount to be bought will depend upon

quantities and prices offered and supply and demand conditions as the season progresses.

Marketing Agreement for Florida Frozen
Orange Concentrate Proposed

On January 17, USDA announced that a Federal marketing agreement covering frozen concentrated orange juice was being submitted to Florida handlers for their approval. The proposed program, initially recommended by Florida citrus industry representatives, would authorize fixing a percentage of concentrate produced in the 1966/67 season that must be disposed of in secondary markets such as schools, charitable institutions, designated undeveloped export markets and other designated non-commercial outlets. The quantity so designated could not exceed 15 percent of 1966/67 production and at least one-half of the volume would have to be disposed of by December 1, 1967, the remainder, by December 1, 1968. To become effective, the proposed agreement must be signed by processors representing at least 80 percent of the orange concentrate produced in Florida last season. A Concentrate Marketing Board, composed of all members who signed the agreement would administer the marketing agreement.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF 1965 U.S. FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION

This issue of the Fruit Situation presents data on 1965 U.S. production and value of fruits and edible tree nuts grown in the 48 contiguous mainland States (tables 2 to 5). Also included are figures on U.S. production, value and price of fruits and nuts for recent years (tables 6, 7, and 8).

In 1965, the United States produced about 20.7 million tons of fruits and edible tree nuts, valued at approximately \$1.6 billion. Production of noncitrus fruits, at 11.6 million tons, accounted for 56 percent of the total 1965 fruit and nut output. U.S. citrus production was approximately 8.8 million tons--43 percent--and output of edible tree nuts was 0.3 million tons--1 percent. Of the total value of production of all fruits and nuts in 1965, noncitrus fruits accounted for 61 percent, citrus fruits, 31 percent, and edible tree nuts, 8 percent.

California continued as the leading fruit and edible tree nut producing State in 1965, accounting for about 43 percent of the production and 44 percent of the value of the U.S. total. Florida was second with 30 percent of production and 20 percent of value. Together, these States accounted for 73 percent of production and 63 percent of value. Other States trailed far behind California and Florida.

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:	:
:	The next issue of the <u>Fruit Situation</u>
:	is scheduled for release July 3, 1967.
:	:

Table 2.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States,
United States, 1965 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits																Total noncitrus		
	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Sweet cherries	Sour cherries	Cranberries	Dates	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Plums	Prunes	Strawberries	fruits		
																	Quantity	Per cent	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	U. S.	Per cent	
Maine	52,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	440	53,240	0.4	
N. H.	32,880	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	32,880	.3	
Vt.	21,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	360	---	---	---	---	21,600	.2	
Mass.	75,600	---	---	---	36,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	144	---	---	---	608	113,318	1.0	
R. I.	4,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,944	3/	
Conn.	32,880	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,400	---	---	612	37,892	.3	
N. Y.	552,000	---	---	3,800	25,100	---	---	---	153,000	---	---	8,640	17,500	---	---	4,455	764,495	6.6	
N. J.	64,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,350	---	---	60,000	---	---	---	5,625	139,425	1.2	
Pa.	256,800	---	---	1,300	12,500	---	---	---	49,000	---	---	67,200	2,875	---	---	2,530	392,205	3.4	
Ohio	91,200	---	---	---	1,400	---	---	---	21,500	---	---	12,000	---	---	---	2,210	128,310	1.1	
Ind.	44,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,360	---	---	---	2,210	49,970	.4	
Ill.	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,480	---	---	---	1,785	68,265	.6	
Mich.	384,000	---	---	24,000	120,000	---	---	---	75,000	---	---	67,200	27,500	9,300	---	19,530	726,530	6.3	
Wis.	31,200	---	---	---	8,000	22,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,070	63,320	.5	
Minn.	6,960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,960	.1	
Iowa	8,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	410	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,810	.1	
Mo.	37,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	9,600	---	---	---	1,200	52,200	.4	
Kans.	6,720	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,840	---	---	---	225	10,785	.1	
Del.	7,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	480	---	---	---	---	7,680	.1	
Md.	34,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,320	---	---	---	---	46,520	.4	
Va.	252,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,400	---	---	---	2,200	280,600	2.4	
N. Va.	120,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,800	---	---	---	---	136,800	1.2	
N. C.	100,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	36,000	---	---	---	3,960	142,560	1.2	
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,300	---	---	172,800	---	---	---	---	180,100	1.6	
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	---	115,200	---	---	---	---	116,500	1.0	
Fla.	---	2,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,880	17,680	.2	
Ky.	10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	---	---	---	2,080	17,680	.2	
Tenn.	7,680	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---	---	4,455	17,415	.1	
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,200	---	---	---	840	26,040	.3	
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,840	---	---	---	---	6,840	.1	
Ark.	5,040	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,100	---	---	25,200	---	---	---	4,500	43,840	.4	
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,560	---	---	---	7,140	8,700	.1	
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,400	---	---	---	1,200	6,600	.1	
Tex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,440	2,750	---	---	960	17,150	.1	
Mont.	480	---	---	130	140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	3/	
Idaho	33,600	---	---	2,200	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	2,375	---	20,600	---	66,175	.6	
Colo.	38,400	---	---	1,100	1,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,600	6,000	---	---	---	74,800	.6	
N. Mex.	15,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,600	.1	
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Utah	7,440	400	---	990	3,700	---	---	---	15,700	---	---	2,160	1,750	---	---	125	16,565	.1	
Wash.	600,000	800	---	1,800	580	3,300	---	---	37,000	---	---	480	82,250	---	14,000	14,100	794,310	6.5	
Oreg.	55,920	---	---	20,600	2,350	2,090	---	---	---	---	---	8,880	160,250	---	28,000	29,900	307,990	2.7	
Calif.	211,200	226,000	58,000	31,600	---	---	21,000	61,200	3,975,000	67,000	50,000	1,020,072	204,000	2,100	3,300	116,000	417,500	100,430	56.8
U. S.	3,265,200	227,200	60,800	87,520	176,870	71,840	21,000	61,200	4,351,660	67,000	50,000	1,772,736	508,650	2,100	3,300	231,670	11,564,146	100.0	

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Negligible.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

--Continued

Table 2.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States,
United States, 1965 1/2-- Continued

State	Citrus fruits						Total all fruits			Tree nuts						Total all fruits and tree nuts		
	Oranges	Tangerines	Grapefruit	Lemons	Limes	Tangelos	Total citrus		Quantity	Per-cent of U. S.	Almonds	Filberts	Walnuts	Pecans	Total tree nuts		Quantity	Per-cent of U. S.
							Quantity	Per-cent							Tons	Per-cent		
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	53,240	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	53,240	.3
N. H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,880	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,880	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	113,318	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	113,318	.5
R. I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,944	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,944	2/
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,892	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,892	.2
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	764,495	3.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	764,495	3.7
N. J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	139,425	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	139,425	.7
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	392,205	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	392,205	1.9
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	128,310	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	128,310	.6
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49,970	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	49,970	.2
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	68,265	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	68,265	.3
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	726,530	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	726,530	3.5
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,320	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,320	.3
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,960	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,960	2/
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,810	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,810	2/
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,200	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,200	.3
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,785	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,785	.1
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,680	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,680	2/
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,520	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,520	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	280,600	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	280,600	1.4
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	136,800	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	136,800	.7
N. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	142,560	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	142,560	.9
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	180,100	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	180,100	.7
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	116,500	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	116,500	.6
Fla.	4,517,000	171,000	1,483,000	---	16,600	54,000	6,241,600	70.8	6,259,280	30.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,260,330	30.3
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,680	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,680	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,415	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,415	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,040	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,790	.2
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,840	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,590	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43,840	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	48,890	.2
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,700	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,150	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,600	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,100	.1
Tex.	58,500	---	152,000	---	---	---	210,500	2.4	227,650	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	258,650	1.2
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	2/
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66,175	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	66,175	.3
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74,800	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	74,800	.4
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,600	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,350	.1
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	285,800	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	285,800	1.4
Ariz.	97,600	---	97,600	74,900	---	---	270,100	3.1	16,565	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,565	.1
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	754,310	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	754,310	3.7
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	307,990	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	316,590	1.5
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,571,102	42.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,803,002	42.6
Calif.	1,382,000	---	161,700	543,000	---	---	2,086,700	23.7	8,571,102	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,659,536	100.0
U. S.	6,055,100	171,000	1,894,300	617,900	16,600	54,000	8,808,900	100.0	20,373,046	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,659,536	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production by States,
United States, 1965 1/—Continued

State	Citrus fruits				Total all fruits				Tree nuts				Total tree nuts				Total all fruits and tree nuts					
	Oranges:	Tanger- ines	Grape- fruit	Lemons:	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Range: los	Value:	Percent: of U.S.:	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Wal- nuts:	Pecans:	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Value:	Percent: of U.S.:	1,000 dol.	Value:	Percent: of U.S.:
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,469	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,469	.3	---	---	---
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,305	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,305	.2	---	---	---
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,202	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,202	.1	---	---	---
R. I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,671	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,671	1.2	---	---	---
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	542	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	542	2/	---	---	---
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,640	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,640	4.1	---	---	---
N. J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66,078	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	66,078	4.1	---	---	---
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,378	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,378	1.2	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,102	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,102	2.0	---	---	---
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,201	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,201	.9	---	---	---
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,842	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,842	.4	---	---	---
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,352	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,352	.4	---	---	---
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	65,629	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	65,629	4.1	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,060	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,060	.7	---	---	---
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	783	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	783	.1	---	---	---
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	814	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	814	.1	---	---	---
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,672	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,672	.3	---	---	---
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,037	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,037	.1	---	---	---
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	591	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	591	2/	---	---	---
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,903	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,903	.3	---	---	---
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,641	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,641	1.3	---	---	---
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,647	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,647	.7	---	---	---
N. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,481	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,174	.5	---	---	---
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,570	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,735	.9	---	---	---
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,333	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,140	8.7	---	---	---
Fla.	220,792	11,700	67,886	---	---	---	---	---	4,104	317,096	21.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	393	.3	---	---	---
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,580	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,037	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,037	.2	---	---	---
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,081	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,405	4.2	---	---	---
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	826	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,877	2.3	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,474	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,744	1.4	---	---	---
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,619	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,852	1.4	---	---	---
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,162	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,312	.5	---	---	---
Tex.	3,146	---	7,144	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,960	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,150	5.6	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	143	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,992	8.6	---	---	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,570	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,589	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	986	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,540	1.2	---	---	---
Ariz.	6,378	---	4,728	4,826	---	---	---	---	---	18,868	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,162	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	92,045	6.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	199	.1	---	---	---
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,307	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,831	3.0	---	---	---
Calif.	108,832	---	11,035	48,906	---	---	---	---	---	---	41.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	79,107	61.8	---	---	---
U. S.	339,148	11,700	90,793	53,732	2,025	4,104	501,502	100.0	1,477,440	100.0	100.0	44,979	44,979	3,484	44,979	128,088	1,605,528	100.0	1,605,528	100.0	1,605,528	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value,
principal States and United States, 1965 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits			Citrus fruits			All fruits			Tree nuts			All fruits and nuts		
	Production	Value		Production	Value		Production	Value		Production	Value		Production	Value	
	Tons	1,000 dol.		Tons	1,000 dol.		Tons	1,000 dol.		Tons	1,000 dol.		Tons	1,000 dol.	
California	6,564,402	450,219		2,086,700	168,773		8,651,102	618,992		151,900	79,107		8,803,002	698,099	
Florida	17,680	10,589		6,241,600	306,507		6,259,280	317,096		1,050	393		6,260,330	317,489	
Washington	754,310	92,045		---	---		754,310	92,045		440	199		754,750	92,244	
New York	764,495	66,078		---	---		764,495	66,078		---	---		764,495	66,078	
Michigan	726,530	65,629		---	---		726,530	65,629		---	---		726,530	65,629	
Oregon	307,990	44,307		---	---		307,990	44,307		8,600	3,831		316,590	48,138	
Pennsylvania	392,205	32,102		---	---		392,205	32,102		---	---		392,205	32,102	
Other States	2,036,534	214,969		480,600	26,222		2,517,134	241,191		124,500	44,558		2,641,634	285,749	
United States	11,564,146	975,938		8,808,900	501,502		20,373,046	1,477,440		286,490	128,088		20,659,536	1,605,528	

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.Table 5.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value,
percentage by principal States, United States, 1965 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits			Citrus fruits			All fruits			Tree nuts			All fruits and nuts		
	Production	Value		Production	Value		Production	Value		Production	Value		Production	Value	
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	
California	56.8	46.1		23.7	33.7		42.5	41.9		53.0	61.7		42.6	43.5	
Florida	.2	1.1		70.8	61.1		30.7	21.5		.4	.3		30.3	19.8	
Washington	6.5	9.4		---	---		3.7	6.2		.2	.2		3.7	5.7	
New York	6.6	6.8		---	---		3.8	4.5		---	---		3.7	4.1	
Michigan	6.3	6.7		---	---		3.6	4.4		---	---		3.5	4.1	
Oregon	2.6	4.6		---	---		1.5	3.0		3.0	3.0		1.5	3.0	
Pennsylvania	3.4	3.3		---	---		1.9	2.2		---	---		1.9	2.0	
Other States	17.6	22.0		5.5	5.2		12.3	16.3		43.4	34.8		12.8	17.8	
United States	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, annual 1962-66 1/

Commodity	Average		Crop year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	2,692	2,989	3,014	3,017	3,341	3,265	3,112
Apricots, 3 States	215	177	166	200	224	227	198
Avocados, 2 States	20	65	52	61	37	61	*(73)
Cherries, sweet	99	88	110	70	120	88	113
Cherries, sour	111	129	177	81	274	177	89
Cranberries	43	58	66	63	67	72	79
Dates, California	13	23	24	22	24	21	21
Figs, California	3/109	74	70	63	67	61	65
Grapes	2,898	2,918	3,239	3,793	3,479	4,352	3,733
Nectarines, California	15	36	51	57	75	67	68
Olives, California	44	44	52	57	54	50	58
Peaches	1,646	1,667	1,812	1,772	1,787	1,773	1,714
Pears	748	725	717	477	733	509	751
Persimmons, California	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Pineapples, Florida	4/	4/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	83	86	90	115	128	125	106
Pomegranates, California	3	3	3	4	4	3	4
Prunes, California	444	333	370	332	450	417	325
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	114	71	86	42	72	63	56
Strawberries	175	260	263	255	275	232	235
Total noncitrus	9,475	9,749	10,364	10,484	11,213	6/11,565	10,802
CITRUS							
Oranges	4,706	5,234	4,494	3,917	5,180	6,055	7,885
Tangerines, Florida	201	141	90	171	205	171	218
Grapefruit	1,879	1,630	1,354	1,377	1,667	1,894	2,109
Lemons 7/	451	663	490	724	540	618	669
Limes, Florida	8	12	16	18	22	17	17
Tangelos, Florida	---	18	34	40	45	54	81
Total citrus	7,245	7,698	6,478	6,247	7,659	8,809	10,979
GRAND TOTAL	16,720	17,447	16,842	16,731	18,872	6/20,374	21,781
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	38	47	48	60	75	73	84
Filberts, 2 States	9	10	8	7	8	8	12
Pecans	70	76	38	188	89	126	81
Walnuts, 2 States	75	73	80	83	90	80	90
Total tree nuts	192	206	174	338	262	6/287	267
Total all fruits and nuts	16,912	17,653	17,016	17,069	19,134	6/20,661	22,048

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes Texas prior to 1949.

4/ Less than 500 tons.

5/ Discontinued.

6/ Due to rounding, totals are not identical to totals in tables 2 and 4.

7/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

*Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 7.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, and annual 1962-66 ^{1/}

Commodity	Average		Crop year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{2/}
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	175,398	193,233	245,319	240,170	250,310	270,096	290,764
Apricots, 3 States	15,352	20,799	23,556	25,094	27,388	19,812	22,972
Avocados, 2 States	7,294	9,327	12,358	14,095	14,773	16,456	*(17,500)
Cherries, sweet	20,877	27,112	30,263	24,850	34,514	28,699	42,140
Cherries, sour	20,830	18,310	16,398	15,466	23,065	16,333	24,025
Cranberries	9,322	12,142	12,803	14,458	19,137	22,072	*24,532
Dates, California	1,613	2,699	3,775	2,851	3,596	2,310	3,162
Figs, California	3/5,917	5,384	5,741	4,950	6,313	4,576	*4,778
Grapes	111,460	180,287	201,559	196,817	219,527	202,356	*186,425
Nectarines, California	1,373	4,811	5,508	5,409	7,088	5,573	9,724
Olives, California	7,020	7,194	11,128	11,286	7,452	11,000	13,166
Peaches	112,400	133,443	134,395	151,782	159,602	150,356	172,894
Pears	52,939	51,839	51,754	52,613	66,715	66,489	66,790
Persimmons, California	235	211	319	398	354	342	276
Pineapples, Florida	22	4/26	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	10,468	14,696	14,610	17,328	17,287	16,101	16,643
Pomegranates, California	104	241	326	353	400	304	360
Prunes, California	27,240	40,261	41,884	40,565	41,400	40,080	42,250
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	5,560	6,698	6,696	5,090	5,232	5,997	6,564
Strawberries	70,918	82,534	94,538	95,540	110,080	96,986	104,894
Total noncitrus	656,342	811,247	912,930	919,115	1,014,233	975,938	1,049,859
CITRUS							
Oranges	181,722	366,707	362,084	431,764	379,726	339,148	*421,384
Tangerines, Florida	6,880	8,797	7,560	15,444	17,180	11,700	*14,950
Grapefruit	43,789	58,749	57,090	90,046	78,147	90,793	*100,097
Lemons ^{6/}	38,843	35,059	51,899	50,749	47,057	53,732	*57,425
Limes, Florida	714	1,109	1,556	1,976	2,038	2,025	2,096
Tangelos, Florida	---	1,793	3,892	4,896	4,610	4,104	*6,156
Total Citrus	271,948	472,214	484,081	594,875	528,758	501,502	602,108
GRAND TOTAL	928,290	1,283,461	1,397,011	1,513,990	1,542,991	1,477,440	1,651,967
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	16,538	24,270	31,392	35,283	47,502	44,979	*51,828
Filberts, 2 States	2,034	3,453	3,424	3,271	3,560	3,484	4,547
Pecans	24,151	43,064	26,451	69,166	40,390	44,951	45,789
Walnuts, 2 States	28,287	30,633	37,331	38,188	41,197	34,674	40,569
Total tree nuts	71,010	101,420	98,598	145,908	132,649	128,088	142,733
Total all fruits and nuts	999,300	1,384,881	1,495,609	1,659,898	1,675,640	1,605,528	1,794,700

^{1/} Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.^{2/} Preliminary.^{3/} Includes Texas prior to 1949.^{4/} Average 1957-58.^{5/} Estimates discontinued.^{6/} Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

* Used 1965 price to evaluate production, except California and Arizona grapes, and figs not dried.

Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 8.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and annual 1962-66 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>2/</u>
		1947-49	1957-59					
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NONCITRUS								
Apples	Bu.	1.47	1.57	1.95	1.92	1.82	2.04	2.29
Apricots	Ton	76.80	124.32	142.00	126.00	123.00	93.30	116.00
Avocados	Ton	371.00	149.65	239.00	232.00	401.00	271.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	230.00	310.97	279.00	360.00	290.00	331.00	392.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	190.00	143.65	98.20	191.00	102.00	101.00	272.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	10.99	10.62	10.80	11.90	14.40	15.50	n.a.
Dates	Ton	116.33	116.66	156.00	129.00	148.00	110.00	152.00
Figs	Ton	54.30	72.93	81.10	78.10	93.70	74.40	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	37.83	61.69	62.80	52.60	63.00	46.70	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	93.20	137.32	108.00	94.90	94.50	86.00	143.00
Olives	Ton	161.67	188.65	214.00	198.00	138.00	220.00	227.00
Peaches	Bu.	1.67	1.98	1.89	2.13	2.25	2.22	2.55
Pears	Bu.	1.65	1.77	1.78	2.73	2.26	3.24	2.23
Persimmons	Ton	68.00	82.99	145.00	153.00	161.00	163.00	120.00
Pineapples	Crate	4.85	3/5.80	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Plums	Ton	134.00	178.32	165.00	158.00	141.00	137.00	168.00
Pomegranates	Ton	36.00	85.66	93.00	98.00	100.00	92.00	100.00
Prunes								
All, fresh basis	Ton	61.40	121.97	112.00	122.00	91.80	94.80	113.00
Calif., dried basis	Ton	156.00	317.33	283.00	305.00	230.00	240.00	325.00
Oregon, Washington								
Idaho, fresh basis	Ton	60.83	100.90	79.40	125.00	90.40	98.40	n.a.
Strawberries	Lb.	.210	.160	.179	.187	.200	.224	.224
CITRUS <u>5/</u>								
Oranges	Box	1.77	3.02	3.46	4.68	3.16	2.41	n.a.
Tangerines	Box	1.57	3.01	3.78	4.29	3.78	3.25	n.a.
Grapefruit	Box	1.05	1.41	1.64	2.63	1.90	1.95	n.a.
Lemons <u>6/</u>	Box	3.47	2.01	4.00	2.67	3.31	3.30	n.a.
Limes	Box	3.36	3.98	3.89	4.39	3.64	4.88	4.99
Tangelos	Box	---	4.41	5.19	5.44	4.61	3.42	n.a.
TREE NUTS								
Almonds	Ton	436.67	580.94	654.00	591.00	630.00	617.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	243.33	351.96	440.00	470.00	440.00	450.00	390.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.178	.281	.352	.184	.226	.179	.283
Improved	Lb.	.221	.315	.390	.187	.275	.203	.312
Seedling	Lb.	.151	.263	.310	.178	.204	.156	.250
Walnuts	Ton	384.00	427.62	467.00	460.00	457.00	432.00	449.00

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.2/ Preliminary. The 1966 season average prices for the processed portion of the deciduous fruit crops are on an equivalent processing plant door level.3/ Average 1957-58.4/ Discontinued.5/ Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all methods of sale.6/ Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 9.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1964-65 and 1965-66

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value ^{2/}	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges:</u>						
1964-65	5,180	5,161	42	5,119	1,742	3,377
1965-66	6,005	5,990	45	5,945	1,806	4,139
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1964-65	205	198	3	195	138	57
1965-66	191	191	4	187	143	44
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1964-65	1,667	1,667	11	1,656	880	776
1965-66	1,891	1,891	12	1,879	908	971
<u>Lemons:</u>						
1964-65	540	540	1	539	340	199
1965-66	618	618	3/	618	370	248
<u>Limes:</u>						
1964-65	22	22	3/	22	12	10
1965-66	17	17	3/	17	11	6
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1964-65	45	45	3/	45	36	9
1965-66	54	54	1	53	43	10
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>						
1964-65	7,659	7,633	57	7,576	3,148	4,428
1965-66	8,776	8,761	62	8,699	3,281	5,418

1/ 1964-65 revised and 1965-66 preliminary.

2/ Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

3/ Negligible.

Source: Citrus Fruits, By States, 1964-65 and 1965-66, Production, Use, and Value. SRS, USDA. October 1966.

Table 10.--Citrus processed, Florida crops of 1964-65 and 1965-66

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other	Total
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads	processed	processed
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
<u>Oranges:</u>						
1964-65	54,487	24	7,300	533	7,281	2/69,625
1965-66	61,824	110	12,324	784	7,899	2/82,941
<u>Tangerines:</u>						
1964-65	919	---	---	---	250	1,169
1965-66	624	---	---	---	244	868
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1964-65	3,516	35	262	1,180	11,061	16,054
1965-66	3,992	---	726	1,636	13,469	19,823
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1964-65	---	---	---	---	---	194
1965-66	---	---	---	---	---	221

1/ Net weight per box: Oranges and tangelos, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds.

2/ 1964-65 includes 194,000 boxes of tangelos, 71,000 boxes of murcotts and 4,000 boxes of oranges imported from Haiti; 1965-66 includes 221,000 boxes of tangelos and 192,000 boxes of murcotts.

Table 11.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1965 and 1966

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
New York:								
Season average								
through September	3.33	3.94	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.79	4.50	---	---	3.30	2.58	---	---
November	3.77	3.81	5.61	4.27	2.27	2.18	4.15	4.31
December	3.03	1.96	3.90	3.47	2.44	2.22	4.40	4.53
Season average								
through December	3.45	3.95	3.96	3.63	2.40	2.22	4.29	4.44
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	2.79	3.35	2.62	2.73	4.28	4.42
13	---	---	2.97	3.53	2.24	2.03	3.94	4.30
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	3.43	3.42	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.57	4.03	---	---	---	---	---	---
November	3.43	3.19	5.00	3.67	1.72	---	4.35	4.01
December	2.83	2.05	5.06	3.38	2.73	---	3.99	5.93
Season average								
through December	3.43	3.45	5.05	3.48	1.90	---	4.16	4.03
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	2.68	3.40	---	---	4.70	4.64
13	---	---	2.85	3.32	1.84	---	4.05	4.40

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1965 and 1966

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Season average								
through September	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.06	2.79	---	---	3.06	2.79	3.18	2.55
November	2.71	2.83	2.27	2.43	2.71	2.82	2.24	2.85
December	2.72	2.66	2.04	2.23	2.72	2.66	3.00	2.85
Season average								
through December	2.77	2.72	2.14	2.30	2.77	2.72	2.73	2.84
Week ended:								
January 6	3.24	2.49	---	---	3.24	2.49	---	---
13	3.05	2.53	---	---	3.05	2.53	---	---

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas by varieties, August-January 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Period		1965-66					1966-67				
		California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total
		Valencias	Navels and misc.				Valencias	Navels and misc.			
		Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:											
August	6	721	---	---	---	721	674	---	---	---	674
	13	744	---	---	---	744	714	---	---	---	714
	20	701	---	---	---	701	709	---	---	---	709
	27	762	---	---	---	762	710	---	---	---	710
September	3	784	---	---	---	784	639	---	---	---	639
	10	679	---	4	---	683	629	---	1	---	630
	17	730	---	3	---	733	749	---	4	---	753
	24	664	---	19	---	683	855	---	1	---	856
October	1	658	---	41	---	699	698	---	8	---	706
	8	620	---	150	---	770	584	---	47	---	631
	15	563	---	244	17	824	515	---	123	---	638
	22	558	---	348	25	931	458	---	309	175	942
	29	535	---	685	31	1,251	404	---	516	59	979
November	5	437	11	896	40	1,384	322	82	846	75	1,325
	12	317	103	874	47	1,341	165	465	1,120	76	1,826
	19	168	264	967	41	1,440	178	910	1,199	72	2,359
	26	42	579	768	44	1,433	84	706	800	61	1,651
December	3	65	1,093	949	65	2,172	32	972	978	95	2,077
	10	39	1,542	1,353	82	3,016	---	1,586	1,315	119	3,020
	17	12	1,335	2,157	107	3,611	---	1,246	2,034	165	3,445
	24	4	714	1,115	64	1,897	---	678	1,154	134	1,966
	31	---	730	485	49	1,264	---	601	608	67	1,276
January	7	---	835	1,001	49	1,885	---	825	1,089	91	2,005

1/ Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

Table 14.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, October-January 1965-66 and 1966-67

Season	October				November				December				Jan.
	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1965-66	---	2	2	1	28	177	432	443	493	700	900	396	241
1966-67	1	11	16	17	28	90	332	486	598	825	895	482	285

Table 15.—Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-December 1965-66 and 1966-67 ^{1/}

Period		Grapefruit								Lemons	
		1965-66				1966-67				1965	1966
		Florida	Texas	California	Total	Florida	Texas	California	Total	California	California
				Arizona			Arizona			fornia	fornia
		Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:											
August	6	---	---	189	189	---	---	245	245	477	409
	13	---	---	175	175	---	---	246	246	652	411
	20	---	---	146	146	---	---	233	233	445	382
	27	---	---	173	173	---	---	211	211	478	436
September	3	---	---	145	145	---	---	176	176	499	338
	10	22	---	85	107	1	---	116	117	527	382
	17	86	---	70	156	3	---	38	41	419	378
	24	242	---	20	262	17	---	4	21	369	333
October	1	461	---	10	471	250	---	---	250	300	285
	8	852	---	9	861	650	---	---	650	290	246
	15	1,097	11	1	1,109	1,036	---	---	1,036	301	267
	22	997	42	---	1,039	1,308	15	---	1,323	250	274
	29	852	65	---	917	1,232	42	---	1,274	278	291
November	5	798	107	---	905	925	84	---	1,009	258	298
	12	743	107	21	871	814	114	---	928	260	251
	19	780	99	61	940	806	143	7	956	263	248
	26	724	106	78	908	645	124	54	823	278	272
December	3	844	136	105	1,085	756	185	75	1,016	293	274
	10	913	183	108	1,204	852	215	64	1,131	299	267
	17	944	161	85	1,190	798	207	70	1,075	274	289
	24	518	77	58	653	526	156	45	727	244	281
	31	329	111	82	522	386	152	28	566	280	292
January	7	755	168	136	1,059	750	207	79	1,036	310	259

Table 16.--Apples, commercial crop: Production by States, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State and area	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	State and area	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,814	2,200	1,950	Minnesota	351	290	600
New Hampshire	1,290	1,370	1,230	Iowa	274	350	300
Vermont	1,020	900	910	Missouri	1,350	1,550	1,150
Massachusetts	2,780	3,150	2,500	Kansas	218	280	130
Rhode Island	166	200	160				
Connecticut	1,270	1,370	1,050	N. Central	25,027	27,920	25,030
New York	21,160	23,000	23,000				
New Jersey	2,620	2,700	2,200	Kentucky	374	450	200
Pennsylvania	9,140	10,700	8,000	Tennessee	336	320	190
				Arkansas	222	210	170
N. Atlantic	41,260	45,590	41,000				
				S. Central	932	986	560
Delaware	272	300	200				
Maryland	1,402	1,450	950	Total Central	2/25,972	28,900	25,590
Virginia	9,870	10,500	4,700				
West Virginia	5,140	5,000	2,600	Montana	30	20	30
North Carolina	2,500	4,200	2,700	Idaho	1,110	1,400	1,200
				Colorado	1,290	1,600	1,300
S. Atlantic	19,184	21,450	11,150	New Mexico	625	650	1,100
				Utah	362	310	310
Total Eastern	60,444	67,040	52,150	Washington	23,040	25,000	33,000
				Oregon	2,064	2,330	2,500
Ohio	3,440	3,800	2,200	California	10,178	8,800	12,500
Indiana	1,810	1,850	1,000				
Illinois	2,280	2,500	2,050	Western	38,699	40,110	51,940
Michigan	13,760	16,000	16,000				
Wisconsin	1,544	1,300	1,600	United States	2/125,115	136,050	129,680

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple area of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 17.--Apples, commercial crops 1/: Production by varieties, United States, average 1960-64, annual 1965-66

Variety	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Variety	Average 1960-64	1965	1966
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Summer:				Winter, cont'd:			
Gravenstein	2,554	886	3,238	Cortland	2/3,574	3,907	3,923
Other summer	2,461	2,402	1,896	Delicious	28,745	34,181	35,211
Total	5,015	3,288	5,134	Golden delicious	2/9,139	12,137	12,924
				McIntosh	17,087	18,196	16,795
Fall:				Northern Spy	3,002	3,449	3,237
Grimes Golden	1,126	1,058	387	R.I. Greening	3,092	3,690	3,696
Jonathan	8,419	10,053	9,199	Rome Beauty	9,292	10,607	9,601
Wealthy	1,320	1,144	1,115	Stayman	6,486	7,805	4,105
Other fall	1,709	1,729	1,359	Winesap	7,860	5,869	6,729
Total	12,573	13,984	12,060	Yellow Newtown 3/	4,040	4,116	3,920
				York Imperial	6,590	6,431	4,381
Winter:				Other winter	4,843	5,022	5,204
Baldwin	2,459	2,302	1,906	Total	107,526	118,778	112,486
Ben Davis and Gano	1,079	913	828				
Black Twig (Paragon)	240	153	26	Total all varieties	125,115	136,050	129,680

1/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial areas of each State.

2/ Golden Delicious included with "other winter varieties" prior to 1960 in Colorado and prior to 1965 in Wisconsin. Cortland included with "other winter varieties" prior to 1964 for "other Central States."

3/ Albemarle Pippin.

Table 18.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, extra fancy, 138s and larger f.o.b. shipping point, 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/		Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/			
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.98	5.52	---	---	5.25	5.55	---	---	---	---
October	4.80	4.47	---	---	5.25	5.02	---	---	---	3.90
November	4.75	4.25	---	---	5.25	4.88	---	---	3.96	3.89
December	4.65	4.33	---	---	5.24	4.72	---	---	3.98	3.99
January	4.45	---	---	---	5.05	---	---	---	3.96	---
February	4.40	---	---	---	5.10	---	---	---	4.02	---
March	4.52	---	5.58	---	5.25	---	5.91	---	4.28	---
April	4.80	---	5.66	---	5.25	---	5.99	---	4.48	---
May	5.06	---	5.91	---	5.25	---	6.50	---	4.72	---
June	---	---	6.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ January-September 1966 preliminary.

2/ Controlled atmosphere storage.

Data from Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 19.--Apples: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1965 and 1966 seasons

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				All Western	
	Delicious 1/		Golden delicious		Leading varieties	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average						
through September	5.90	6.95	5.43	5.95	5.75	6.87
October	4.99	5.47	4.18	4.94	4.82	5.41
November	5.20	5.40	4.26	4.94	4.97	5.30
December	5.25	5.51	4.18	4.60	5.06	5.29
Season average						
through December	5.21	5.77	4.42	4.99	5.03	5.63
Week ended						
January 6	5.19	5.51	4.42	4.70	5.14	5.35
13	5.35	5.65	4.13	4.80	5.14	5.48
Chicago:						
Season average						
through September	6.13	6.68	6.52	6.98	6.21	6.55
October	4.96	5.00	5.06	5.96	4.95	5.04
November	5.11	4.81	---	4.58	5.10	4.78
December	5.45	5.06	4.15	6.47	5.40	4.14
Season average						
through December	5.32	5.43	5.91	6.01	5.33	5.21
Week ended						
January 6	4.83	4.95	---	---	4.81	4.95
13	5.10	4.85	---	4.88	5.10	5.41

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 20.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966	Pacific Coast	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	55	56	65	Washington	79,250	41,250	98,000
New York	681	700	850	Bartlett	34,900	41,000	42,500
Pennsylvania	117	115	110	Other			
Michigan	1,500	1,100	1,600	Total	114,150	82,250	140,500
Texas	107	110	125	Oregon			
Idaho	67	95	25	Bartlett	53,350	69,000	74,000
Colorado	169	240	140	Other	65,300	91,250	90,000
Utah	221	70	160	Total	118,650	160,250	164,000
Washington	4,566	3,290	5,620	California			
Oregon	4,746	6,410	6,560	Bartlett	303,200	180,000	345,000
California	13,901	8,501	15,418	Other	30,400	24,000	25,000
United States	2/26,274	20,687	30,673	Total	333,600	204,000	370,000
				3 States			
				Bartlett	435,800	290,250	517,000
				Other	130,600	156,250	157,500
				Total	566,400	446,500	674,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. total for the 1960-64 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 21.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1965 and 1966 seasons

Market and period	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through September	8.04	5.57	6.03	5.95	5.68	---
October	8.66	5.39	5.62	5.39	5.56	5.18
November	7.13	3.88	6.18	5.75	5.64	4.96
December	---	2.18	6.38	5.63	5.84	5.25
Season average						
through December	8.12	5.37	6.01	5.69	5.68	5.12
Week ended:						
January 6	---	---	7.05	6.51	5.73	5.22
13	---	---	7.07	6.44	5.86	5.47
Chicago						
Season average						
through September	7.82	5.53	6.38	6.32	5.96	---
October	6.98	5.63	6.16	5.92	5.79	5.32
November	---	4.34	6.24	5.82	5.56	4.91
December	---	---	6.23	6.81	6.09	5.41
Season average						
through December	7.73	5.54	6.27	6.15	5.80	5.20
Week ended						
January 6	---	---	---	---	---	5.20
13	---	---	---	---	---	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 22.—Fresh fruits: Cold storage holdings January 1, 1967, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Jan. 1,	Jan. 1,	Dec. 1,	Jan. 1,
	average	1966	1966	1967
	1961-65			
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples, fresh:				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	26,470	35,903	25,646
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	12,323	12,648	12,905
Total bushels	35,539	38,793	48,551	38,551
Pears:				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	13	2	9	4
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	3	—	31	33
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,531	1,432	2,704	1,973
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	317	205	299	261
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,864	1,639	3,043	2,271
Grapes, pounds	72,659	119,481	198,920	124,116
Other fresh fruits, pounds	3,661	5,710	8,328	5,964

Table 23.—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1966	Indicated	Average	1966	Indicated	Average	1966	Indicated
	1961-65		1967 2/	1961-65		1967	1961-65		1967
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Winter	2,320	2,300	2,000	7,500	9,100	9,100	18,018	20,930	18,200
Spring	85,350	76,800	75,030	5,792	5,836	—	494,325	448,215	—
Total	87,670	79,100	77,030	5,853	5,931	—	512,343	469,145	—

1/ Includes processing. 2/ 1967 acreage prospective.

Table 24.—Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October-January 1965 and 1966

Market and week ended:	Seedless		Ribier		Emperor		Almeria	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average								
through September	4.04	4.32	4.30	4.25	—	3.84	—	—
October 7	4.13	3.75	5.19	4.42	—	3.88	—	3.14
14	2.94	3.22	4.22	4.52	2.68	3.19	—	4.00
21	2.83	4.38	3.53	4.48	2.88	3.16	—	3.72
28	3.47	4.13	3.86	4.15	2.71	3.12	3.73	3.15
November 4	3.36	3.98	4.05	5.10	2.46	2.72	3.17	3.54
11	2.35	5.96	4.30	5.25	2.29	2.93	2.80	3.69
18	1.70	—	3.62	4.49	2.24	3.22	2.38	3.55
25	6.50	—	3.93	4.34	3.05	3.22	2.70	3.25
December 2	—	—	3.99	4.76	2.81	2.82	3.26	3.13
9	—	—	3.88	4.89	2.55	3.17	3.34	3.41
16	—	—	3.52	4.95	2.64	3.16	2.66	3.63
23	6.65	—	4.86	5.15	2.58	3.67	2.15	3.55
30	—	—	5.04	5.74	3.11	3.62	1.46	3.79
Season average								
through December	3.89	4.27	4.13	4.46	2.60	3.11	2.70	3.45
January 6	—	—	5.19	5.41	2.90	3.90	—	—
13	—	—	4.87	5.02	2.86	2.92	—	—

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 25.—Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks			
	1964	1965	1966 1/	Canners		Distributors	
				Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 1, 1967	Nov. 1, 1965	Nov. 1, 1966
	1,000 cases 24/24	1,000 cases 24/24	1,000 cases 24/24	1,000 cases 24/24	1,000 cases 24/24	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits							
Apples	3,614	4,056	2/2,222	2,318	2,001	482	472
Applesauce	15,314	15,947	2/10,091	10,637	8,851	1,928	1,774
Apricots	5,196	5,146	4,967	2,863	—	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, R.S.P.	3,564	2,424	992	759	286	466	310
Cherries, sweet	976	714	607	471	—	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus sections 3/	2,696	2,973	4/1,574	1,276	1,212	5/322	5/294
Cranberries	3,094	3,351	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 6/	17,578	15,661	16,530	10,294	10,922	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches:							
Total ex. spiced	37,251	29,490	—	12,796	—	n.a.	n.a.
California only:							
Clingstone	30,640	23,233	30,348	8,400	12,960	—	—
Freestone	5,366	4,073	3,814	3,323	2,854	—	—
Pears	11,371	6,360	10,982	4,867	—	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	13,633	14,961	n.a.	5,932	1/7,400	2,044	2,090
Plums and Prunes	8/1,497	8/1,729	8/1,488	8/1,444	—	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Pack to Dec. 31, 1966. 3/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 4/ Florida pack through December 31, 1966. 5/ Grapefruit sections. 6/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 7/ December 1, 1966 stocks. 8/ Purple plums only.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack					Stocks			
	1963	1964	1965	Florida 1/		Canners		Distributors	
				1965-66 pack	1966-67 pack	Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 1, 1967 2/	Nov. 1, 1965	Nov. 1, 1966
	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:									
Apple	8,435	9,587	9,611	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blended orange and grapefruit	3/2,574	3/2,512	4/2,684	1,246	1,066	4/780	4/733	354	360
Grapefruit	3/6,303	3/10,924	4/12,090	3,593	3,466	4/1,562	4/1,934	581	752
Orange	3/8,184	3/10,795	4/11,363	6,721	6,159	4/5,453	4/4,487	636	701
Tangerine and tangerine blends	221	187	62	29	92	65	82	—	—
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	14,802	13,788	15,354	—	—	5/8,331	5/8,231	1,162	1,144
Pineapple, (Hawaii), conc., s.s. basis	11,144	9,150	10,035	—	—	5/5,746	5/5,488	—	—

1/ 1965/66 pack as of January 1, 1966 and 1966/67 pack as of December 31, 1966.

2/ As reported December 31, 1966

3/ Florida and California-Arizona only. Data not available on Texas pack.

4/ Florida only.

5/ December 1, stocks.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stock from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Frozen fruits and berries: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966	Jan. 1, average 1961-65	Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 1, 1967
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,893	93,392	---	55,389	60,940	73,601
Apricots	16,002	16,369	---	11,054	17,442	14,559
Cherries, RSP	202,522	146,355	1/85,978	95,787	115,576	63,924
Cherries, sweet	1,605	1,491	---	---	---	---
Grapes	22,722	18,117	---	11,848	15,032	10,117
Peaches	76,250	59,453	63,949	55,606	52,561	46,455
Plums	8,448	6,091	---	2/	2/	2/
Prunes	1,635	1,178	---	2/	2/	2/
Blackberries	23,851	23,251	---	16,671	21,014	29,076
Blueberries	30,574	27,981	---	26,687	23,207	32,095
Boysenberries	8,839	8,962	---	8,326	7,065	11,661
Olallieberries	311	3,821	---	2/	2/	2/
Raspberries, black	5,954	6,210	---	3,616	7,036	5,686
Raspberries, red	25,335	27,631	---	21,899	23,582	27,540
Strawberries	252,645	191,613	229,700	152,293	123,206	155,021
Logan and other berries	2,897	2,342	---	2/	2/	2/
All other fruit	28,671	19,195	---	46,363	62,204	78,909
Total	795,154	653,452	---	505,539	528,865	548,644

1/ RSP cherries only.

2/ Included with "other fruit".

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 28.--Frozen fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons 1/

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack			Florida packers' stocks			
	1963	1964	1965	Florida		1966	1967
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 1, 1967 2/	Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 1, 1967 2/
Orange 1/	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2
Concentrated	3/53,674	3/88,869	4/70,831	3,961	6,535	18,393	13,047
Grapefruit 1/	2,573	4,000	3,971	312	255	623	1,160
Concentrated	130	70	50	10	---	---	---
Blend 1/	1,145	1,154	715	446	700	492	623
Concentrated	1,196	656	---	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Limeade 1/							

1/ Florida only. 2/ As reported December 31, 1966. 3/ Basis 42° Brix. 4/ Basis 45° Brix.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND FEATURES IN 1966 SITUATION REPORTS

Fruit Situation

Controlled Atmosphere Storage of Apples, Ben H. Pubols. TFS-158, January 1966, pp. 18-21.

Geographic Distribution of Fruit and Nut Production, 1964. TFS-158, January 1966, pp. 17, 24-31.

Processed Noncitrus Fruit Review and Special Tables. TFS-159, June 1966, pp. 15-18, 21-34.

Growers' Fruit Prices (chart and tables). TFS-159, June 1966, pp. 1-2.

Per Capita Consumption Tables. TFS-160, August 1966, pp. 21-28.

U.S. Tree Nut Production and Population Growth (chart and table). TFS-160, August 1966, pp. 1-2.

Processed Citrus Fruit Review and Special Tables. TFS-161, October 1966, pp. 25-38.

Prices Received by Growers for Fruit and All Farm Products (chart and tables). TFS-161, October 1966, pp. 1-2.

Agricultural Situation

Fruit Processing Prospects Look Promising for Many Kinds, Martin A. Blum. Agricultural Situation, Vol. 50, No. 8. August 1966, p. 8.

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